

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## Early Tests

Walter E. Myer

THE baseball season is now coming to a close, and the World Series will bring to the early October days a sense of excited interest. So keen is the competition that the outcome of the pennant races is frequently in doubt until the last few games of the season. Every victory or defeat for one's favorite team counts a great deal. In these last days, a game may mean that the pennant is won or lost and the spirits of the fans rise or fall with the fortunes of the team.

The teams which reach for a pennant or World Series honors have been playing since April. The same fans have cheered lustily for the teams of their choice. But the atmosphere was not so charged with excitement in April as it now is in September.

Fans are not so anxious early in the year. If, in April, a team loses a game, its supporters say, "Oh well, the season's young. We'll have a lot of chances later on. No one game is very important."

To a certain extent this is true. Certainly one should not be too much worried about any game, or any series of games for that matter. But don't take too lightly the April defeats, for they count for as much as those which come in the fall. If a team is in good form in September, well and good. But it cannot wipe away defeats which came early in the season. A lost game is in the lost column just the same, whenever a defeat occurs.

The same principle applies when the student comes into contact with his school work. When one starts out on a new course, he is frequently inclined to say "take it easy," because he has so many weeks to finish the job. If he makes a mistake, he is likely to say, "Oh well, the semester is young. I'll have a lot of chances later on. No one lesson is very important."

This student is deceiving himself. Every day's work is important. One who fails at his job today may make up for it in a way. He may do extra work tomorrow and he may thereby improve his situation.

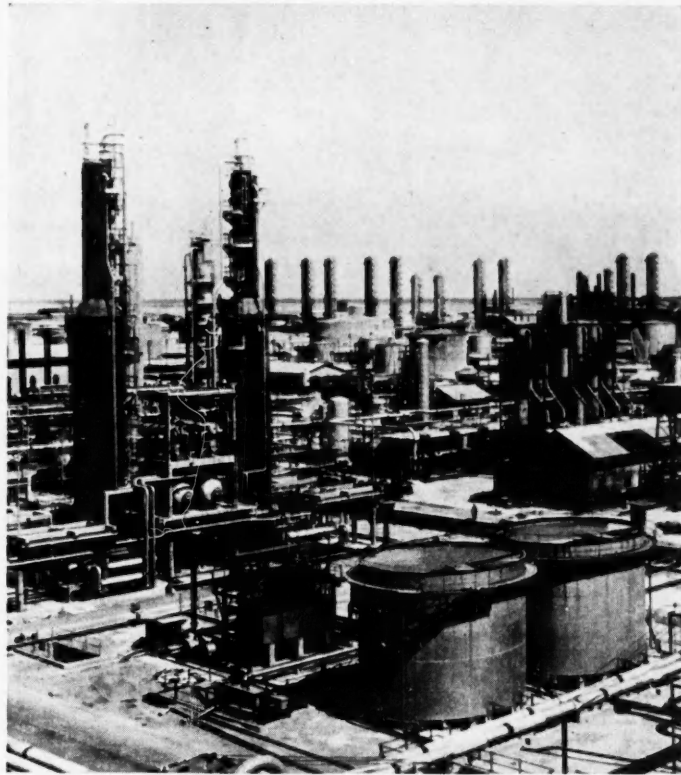


Walter E. Myer

One may go onward in spite of defeats and difficult problems. As a result he is better off than he would be if he gave up when the course was only half completed.

By no means should a student give up and admit failure because, as the weeks go by, the class work grows harder and harder. But one should look facts in the face, and the fact is that a person who does shoddy work never gets to the place where he might have been if an unbroken chain of victories adorned his record. He will never catch those who got off to a good start.

The baseball team comes to the testing point when it enters a crucial series. The student's testing time comes either in school, when he meets a difficult problem, or when he goes out to get a job. He will succeed in these crises if, early and late, he holds steadily to habits of good workmanship.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST oil refinery, at Abadan, Iran, was closed this summer because of the British-Iranian petroleum dispute

## Iranian Oil Dispute

**Compromise Would Benefit All but Communist Nations; If Quarrel Continues Free World Faces Serious Problems**

THE oil dispute between Britain and the Middle Eastern kingdom of Iran is among the most serious problems that the world now faces. It has shut off a major source of Europe's petroleum supply; it has stopped the flow of royalty payments which the Iranian government desperately needs for revenue; and, worst of all, it could touch off a new world war.

The story behind the dispute is this: The oil fields of southwestern Iran—some of the richest fields existing anywhere—were for many years leased to a British firm known as the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. This firm, controlled by the British government, developed a tremendous Iranian petroleum industry. It brought Iran to fourth place among the oil-producing nations of the world.

But the Iranian people, rich and poor alike, feel that their country has been cheated and abused. In the first place, according to spokesmen of the Middle Eastern nation, Britain has not been paying enough for the oil that she has been obtaining from Iranian fields. Furthermore, the Iranians think it is humiliating to have their country's greatest industry dominated by foreigners. They want to run it themselves.

Iran has been receiving considerable money annually from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The amount

she got last year equaled about 45 million dollars. Iran knows, though, that she has been getting a far poorer deal than certain other oil-rich nations—including Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela—have obtained from foreign companies.

In 1949, Britain foresaw serious trouble with the Iranians and tried to head it off. She tried unsuccessfully to make a new agreement that would nearly have doubled the oil payments to Iran's government. The Iranians rejected this offer because they thought it was not generous enough. Dissatisfaction grew rapidly in the Middle Eastern country.

Last spring, events moved toward a climax. On a great wave of emotion, there arose in Iran the demand that the oil fields and the whole petroleum industry be nationalized—taken over by the government. In March, a Prime Minister who opposed nationalization was murdered by fanatics. At the end of April, the job of Prime Minister went to Mohammed Mossadegh, a bitter foe of "foreign influence" in Iran. At about the same time, Iran formally decided to seize all the oil properties that had been in the hands of the Anglo-Iranian firm. So far as Iran was concerned, Mossadegh's government said, the British company no longer existed.

(Concluded on page 6)

## Plans to Assure Industrial Peace

**Work Stoppage in Copper Mills Brings Review of Nation's Labor Legislation**

THE United States, as we all know, is engaged in a great defense program in which industry is playing a vital part. If the program is to attain its goal, our factories must keep the production of planes, tanks, guns, and other military items at a high level for many months. Insofar as possible, we must avoid halts and delays in the output of these products.

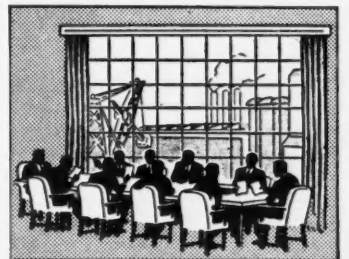
Nothing cuts production more sharply than industrial disputes which develop into work stoppages. Fortunately there have been comparatively few industrial troubles since the outbreak of the Korean war. Yet recent events in the copper industry show strikingly how differences between labor and management can hinder the defense effort.

Late last month more than 50,000 workers in the nation's copper industry went on strike. They were members of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers. Negotiations between the union and the copper companies over a wage increase and other benefits had broken down.

Production of copper in this country promptly dropped 95 per cent. Within a few days, a copper shortage was felt in various industries. The metal is used in making planes, tanks, automobiles, communications equipment, and countless other essential products. Even before the strike, copper had been in dangerously short supply.

A board appointed by President Truman to investigate the work stoppage reported, in part, as follows:

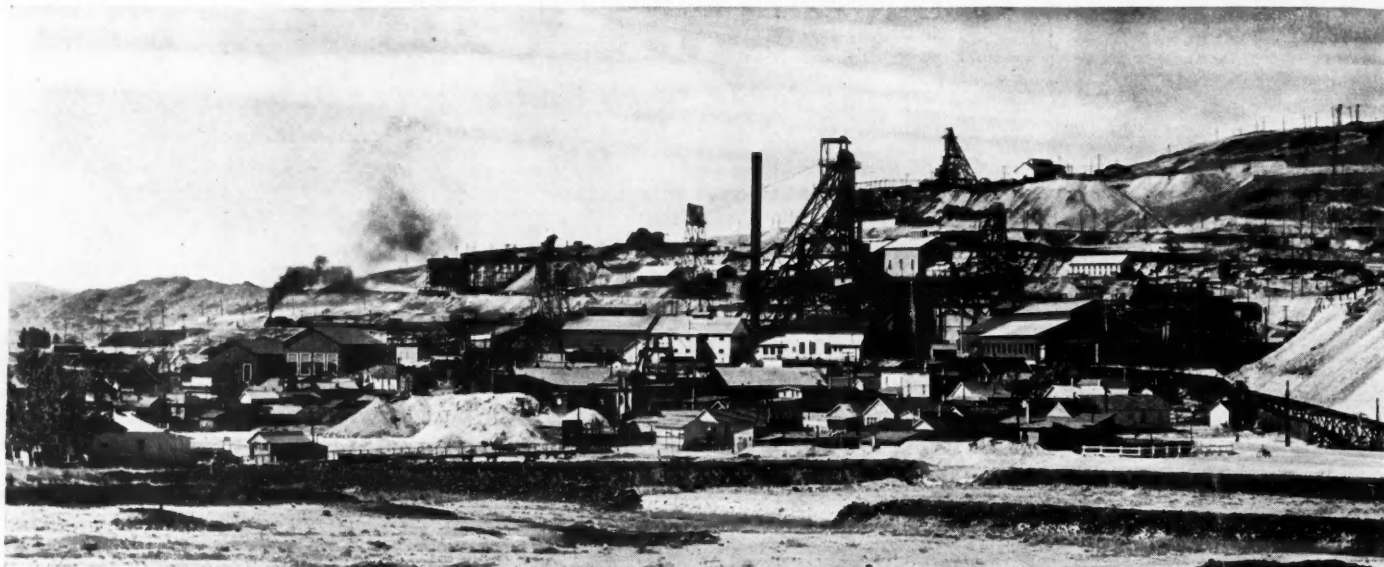
"This country needs copper. It needs every pound that can be produced. It needs that copper now—not in a few weeks or a few months, but



THE BEST WAY to settle disputes between labor and management is at the conference table.

now. Every day that this strike goes on is a threat, not only to the welfare of our domestic economy but also to our national defense. That tank or plane which will not be delivered to our fighting men next summer will be held up by this summer's copper strike."

(Concluded on page 2)



COPPER MINE near Butte, Montana. When disputes between management and labor cause work stoppages in enterprises like this, our nation's defense effort suffers.

## Labor Picture

(Concluded from page 1)

One copper company came to an agreement with the union on pay raises averaging 15 cents an hour, plus a pension plan. The dispute continued, though, between the union and the other major companies. Thereupon, the government stepped in. A federal court issued an injunction or order, telling the striking members of the union to go back to work and directing the companies and the union to start bargaining once more in an effort to reach agreement.

The court's order is good for 80 days. During that time, the production of copper will continue. Before the period is up, it is hoped that the union and the companies will have reached an agreement.

The authority under which the government acted to insure the production of copper—for a time, at least—was the Taft-Hartley Act. Passed in 1947, it is the basic U. S. law governing relations between labor and management. It replaced the Wagner Act, which had been the nation's basic labor law from 1935 to 1947.

Ever since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, it has been the subject of controversy. Unions oppose the law on many grounds, while management greatly prefers it over the Wagner Act. The Taft-Hartley Act became law over the veto of President Truman, who has spoken out against it many times as have many other Democrats.

Republicans generally favor the act which bears the names of two members of their party. Senator Robert Taft of Ohio introduced the bill in the upper house, while in the lower house it was sponsored by Fred Hartley, then a congressman from New Jersey.

The act deals with numerous angles of labor-management relations. Among other things, it officially outlaws the closed shop (although many companies employ only union members), and the law forbids jurisdictional disputes. (See labor terms on page 3.) These and other provisions have been widely debated, yet no part of the law has created more controversy than that section which deals with strikes that imperil the national health or safety. It was this part of the law which was used to stop the copper strike.

How does the Taft-Hartley Act deal with strikes that create national emergencies? Should the law be changed? What changes are recommended by those who are critical of the act?

Whenever a strike affecting the national health or safety threatens, the President may appoint a board to report to him the facts of the case. The board makes a report, but does not make any recommendations as to a settlement.

If the dispute is not settled by the time the strike date rolls around, the President may ask a U. S. court to issue an injunction, forbidding a strike for as long as 80 days. During that period work continues, and the government makes intensive efforts to bring the disputing parties to an agreement. (Such efforts are now being made in the copper dispute.) However, if there is still no settlement at the end of 80 days, the government has no further way to prevent a strike.

Union leaders and others who oppose the present law argue as follows:

"The Taft-Hartley Act uses the wrong approach. It indicates that all that's needed to settle a disagreement between management and labor is more time. That is not true. More time often means more disagreement. The approach doesn't get down directly to the basic cause of most strikes—unfair wages and poor working conditions.

"Labor opposes the use of court injunctions to end strikes. Such court orders bring the government into the dispute on the side of management. Injunctions arouse antagonism among workers and usually delay a settlement.

### "Delay Favors Management"

"The 80-day delay is more likely to work in favor of management than of the workers. Strikes are most effective at a busy season—when management wants to keep production high. However, during the 80-day period of work ordered by the court, the busy season may pass in the affected industry. Then management can let the strike occur without any great harm to the owners, and the workers will be forced to give in to support themselves and their families."

Those who favor the emergency provisions of the present law say:

"Surely we would be tempting disaster as a nation if we did not have a law to keep production going at a

critical time. The copper strike shows how a comparatively small number of workers could—almost without warning—stop production lines throughout the nation, if they were allowed to carry on unchecked.

"The 80-day period of continued production gives tempers a chance to cool, and both sides are likely to drop extreme views and take more moderate stands. Meanwhile, government mediators can work to bring about a settlement. At the same time, the 80-day interval gives time for the facts to become widely known among the public. The public can form its opinion and put pressure on the disputing parties.

"The need for such a procedure is strikingly indicated by the fact that President Truman has used the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act nine times in the past four years. Although he is opposed to the law in general, he finds that the power it gives him is the only way to keep production rolling in times of emergency."

Some people think the Taft-Hartley Act is not strong enough in dealing with emergency strikes. They think the President should have the power to seize industries—put them under government control—when a threatened strike would do great harm to the entire nation.

Last year the President did take control of the railroads. He did so under a law, passed during World War I, that applies only to the railways and not to other industries. Most of the nation's railways are still under government control, though the actual work of running them is being done by the railway managements and employees themselves.

Those who think the Taft-Hartley Act should be amended to permit the President to take over industries for the government when a serious strike threatens argue as follows:

"The power to seize striking plants is a power which the President customarily has in wartime. We are at war now in Korea and are engaged in a big defense buildup. If the President could take over striking industries, it would permit quicker action than in the case of the present law, and the government could hold the industry as long as it was necessary to keep production up. Workers would not strike against their government."

Those who oppose the idea of giving

the government the power to seize industries reply:

"The power of seizure is a dangerous one, commonly held by dictators but not by democratic leaders except in time of dire emergency. The power is not necessary now and, at any event, should be used only as a last resort. Furthermore, seizure of industries by the government is a dangerous step towards socialism and communism. If certain government leaders should get control of various industries, they might be very reluctant to give it up, and private enterprise would be threatened."

### "Act Goes Too Far"

Still another group thinks that the Taft-Hartley Act goes too far in dealing with emergency strikes. These people have proposed various changes, most of which embody these two features: (1) a "cooling-off" period; (2) the elimination of court orders. Here is a typical proposal of this kind:

The President would proclaim a 30-day "cooling-off" period if a strike that might have serious national consequences seemed about to take place. During this period, work would continue, and further efforts would be made to settle the differences. Meanwhile, a board appointed by the President would study the dispute and recommend a settlement. No court order would be allowed, and the recommendation would not be enforced.

Those who favor this idea over the present law say:

"The proposal has most of the advantages of the Taft-Hartley Act but none of the disadvantages. It keeps production going for a time and allows a period to work out an agreement. Yet it eliminates the bad feelings always caused by a court injunction. Moreover, a recommendation by an impartial board might well affect public opinion and thus influence the disputing parties to end the strike."

Those who oppose any changes of this nature in the present law say:

"A plan without 'teeth'—that is, enforcement powers—is seldom, if ever, effective. Any proposal which outlaws the use of injunctions would be far too weak."

The various features of the Taft-Hartley Act will be hotly debated as the 1952 election campaign gets under way. When the conflicting issues are brought to the fore, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER will discuss them fully.



## Science News

A new push-button system of parking will soon go into operation in downtown Des Moines, Iowa. The system will occupy a nine-story building which can accommodate 430 cars. It will have elevators instead of the usual ramps.

The building resembles two sets of bookshelves placed face to face and separated by elevators. Each of the shelves serves as a garage for parking the autos. An attendant simply drives a car onto an elevator and pushes a button for the space he wants. The elevator lifts the car to the correct floor where a crane swings the whole elevator shaft to the empty stall. Then the attendant drives the car off the elevator into the stall. The cashier at the entrance can tell which stalls are empty by watching lights on an electric panel.

An eight-man expedition has succeeded in surveying and photographing the western slopes of Alaska's tallest peak—Mount McKinley. Until this summer, only the northeastern slopes of the 20,270-foot peak had been mapped. The new measurements and photos will make it possible to chart the entire mountain.

Airplanes played a big part in the climb. A U. S. Air Force plane dropped a ton of equipment on the mountain side. A smaller plane, equipped with skis, brought additional supplies and evacuated the party when the survey was finished.

Scientists say there is a good chance that man will be able to fly to Mars within the next 20 years. At a recent meeting in London, rocket experts explained how the feat might be accomplished.

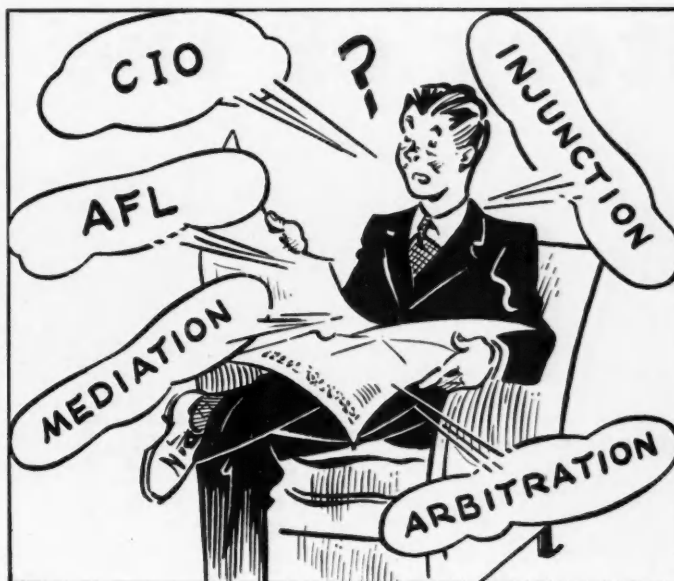


A SEALED CASE containing our nation's Declaration of Independence is filled with helium gas, which is expected to help preserve the precious document

plished. They stated that space ships, acting as supply bases, might be loaded with supplies and sent out to fixed spots in the atmosphere. When the space ships were in place, the explorers would be ready to go. They would travel in rocket planes at 225,000 miles an hour. Even at this speed, the scientists stated, the flight to Mars would take two years!

Aerial photographers, flying from coast to coast, have made a photo-map of the United States. The pictures were snapped from a plane soaring 40,000 feet above the earth. The map shows a strip of land 2,700 miles long and 490 miles across. The feat was accomplished in slightly less than seven hours.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE.



HOW GOOD IS your industrial vocabulary?

### Terms You Should Know

## Labor-Management Relations

There is a special vocabulary to describe the relations between labor, industry, and government. Some of the important words and terms are:

**Arbitration.** The turning over of a dispute between employers and employees to a board of judges. Both parties agree in advance to accept the judges' ruling on the dispute.

**Conciliation or Mediation.** Efforts by a third party, public or private, to settle a quarrel between labor and management. There is no advance agreement (as in arbitration) to accept the conciliator's or mediator's judgment.

**Collective Bargaining.** Negotiation between employer and union on wages and working conditions.

**Bargaining Unit.** A committee of workers appointed to bargain with employers or their representatives.

**Closed Shop.** An industry in which all employees must belong to a union.

**Union Shop.** One in which all employees must join a union within a specified period.

**Open Shop.** One in which union membership is not compulsory.

**Union Label.** A tag or stamp on goods to inform purchasers that the goods were made by union workmen.

**Seniority.** Special job rights and privileges based on length of service.

**Jurisdictional Dispute.** A dispute between two or more competitive unions over the right to organize employees in an industry.

**Lockout.** The shutdown of a plant by an employer in an effort to get labor to accept his terms in a dispute.

**Illegal Strike.** Such a strike occurs when union members violate a no-strike agreement with an employer, or when workers strike without a proper vote, or when they do so without approval of union officials.

**Workmen's Compensation.** Insurance systems established by law in various states providing payments to employees injured while working.

**Check-off.** Deduction by an employer of union dues from the envelopes of workers, and payment of the collected dues to union headquarters.

**Boycott.** An effort by a union to get

people to stop buying goods from an employer during a labor dispute.

**Featherbedding.** Union rules specifying the number of workers required for the operation of machines in order to keep employment at a high level. (One such rule requires two men to operate railway locomotives.)

**AFL.** The initials for the American Federation of Labor, one of the nation's two biggest labor organizations. It binds together a large number of unions, each of which has a membership of skilled craftsmen in a particular field. For example, the carpenters have their own union, the bricklayers have theirs, the electricians theirs, and so on. These are known as *craft unions*. Some of the unions within the AFL include workers of various types, but most of them concentrate their memberships on workers of particular crafts.

**CIO.** The initials for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the leading competitor of the AFL. It is a relatively new organization, having been formed in 1936, whereas the AFL was founded in the 1880's. The CIO specializes in *industrial* rather than *craft unions*. Each of its unions includes all the employees of a particular industry, regardless of the type of work they perform—regardless of their particular crafts.

**NLRB.** The initials for the National Labor Relations Board. A board to investigate and to seek a settlement of labor disputes which affect interstate commerce.

**Wage and Salary Stabilization Boards.** These two boards were set up last year under the Defense Production Act. Their job is to see that wages and salaries are adequate and fair. The boards may decide on how much employers may increase wages and salaries under regulations established by Congress.

### Pronunciations

Abadan—ah'bah-dahn'  
Iran—c'rahn'  
Iranian—i-ray'nī-ān  
Mohammed Mossadegh—mōō-hahm'-mud maw-sah-dēk  
Mohammed Riza Pahlavi—mōō-hahm'-mud ri-zah' pā'lah-ve  
Tehran—tē'hrahn'

## Personality

ROBERT LOVETT, the new Secretary of Defense, is well qualified by experience for his job. In fact, he has worked as assistant to the former Defense Secretary, General George Marshall, for the past year. When the 70-year-old Marshall retired to his Leesburg, Virginia, home about two weeks ago, Lovett was immediately chosen to succeed the general. The former Secretary of Defense had served the nation in military and civilian posts for 50 years.

Lovett and Marshall worked as a team while doing a number of top-flight government jobs in recent years. Their association began shortly after Lovett took his first post in public life as special assistant to the late Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, in 1940. General Marshall, then Army Chief of Staff, praised Lovett's untiring efforts to strengthen the nation's air power in the early years of World War II.

After serving in the government for five years, Lovett returned to his profitable business enterprises. He resumed his partnership in a large New York banking firm, and again took over the direction of several large railroads and insurance companies—duties he had given up in 1940.

Two years later, Lovett was again called from private life to serve the nation. In 1947, when Marshall was appointed Secretary of State, the general asked his old friend to become Undersecretary. Lovett and Marshall worked together in the State Department for a year and a half. After another brief return to his business activities, Lovett was again called by Marshall to be his helper—this time as Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Born 56 years ago in Huntsville, Texas, Lovett studied at Yale University. When World War I broke out, he enlisted to fight in that conflict as a Navy flyer. After the war, he studied law and business administration at Harvard.

The new Defense Secretary's first job, after completing his schooling, was that of clerk in a New York bank. Within a few years, he rose to become a partner in a large banking firm, as well as director of other enterprises.

Lovett, in his public appearances, rarely smiles. Despite his stern features, his friends say he is jovial and friendly when he is among people he knows. When Lovett gets time out from his strenuous 9 to 12-hour work day, he likes to relax by playing golf.



ROBERT LOVETT (right), successor to George Marshall (left) as U. S. Secretary of Defense. The two are shown here as General Marshall returned recently from an important trip.

# The Story of the Week

## Israel's Food Crisis

A severe shortage of food is troubling the young state of Israel. Although the food crisis is not nearly so serious as the famine which threatened India this year, medical experts fear that the health of many Israelis may be affected by the skimpy diets on which they have been forced to live.

Practically no fresh fruits or vegetables have been available in Israel's stores in recent months. Meats, sugar, and other foods are almost impossible to obtain there.

The food shortage has been made worse by heavy immigration into the three-year-old nation. New arrivals are still pouring into the country at a rate of about 20,000 each month, and food production cannot keep up with the growing population.

The Israeli government is taking long-range steps to prevent future food crises of this sort. A four-year agricultural plan was recently launched to make the country self-sufficient in most foods. Desert areas are to be irrigated, and 50,000 new farms are to be established. New industries are also being developed, so that Israel can increase her trade with other countries. Meanwhile, temporary relief measures are being considered.

## U. S. Defense Pacts

Under a series of agreements, some of them not yet ratified, the United States has undertaken to defend 37 of the world's nations against attack. These countries have agreed to help us, too, if we are attacked by an enemy nation. Country number 37 was admitted to the defense system when the U. S. made a pact with Japan just after the Japanese peace treaty was signed earlier this month (the treaty must still be ratified by the Senate). The Philippines, New Zealand, and Australia are other countries in the Pacific region allied with us.

The United States' first big defense pact was made with its 20 Latin-American neighbors in South and Central America. Called the Rio Pact, it was signed in the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro in 1947.

About two years later, the important North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense system was set up. This alliance, which is rapidly building up a strong military force to protect the free world, includes Canada and 10 European countries.



BRITAIN'S PRINCESS ELIZABETH, who will soon visit Canada and the United States, is shown with her two children, Princess Anne and Prince Charles



IT MUST BE CHILLY in Chile, if sheep like these need extra overcoats. Actually, the cloth covers—used on only the best animals—are to protect the wool from dust and dirt. Chilean sheep outnumber the country's human population.

Greece and Turkey, two nations which we have indicated that we would defend though we have no actual defense pact with them, may soon become full partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In their Ottawa, Canada, meetings, which opened over a week ago, members of NATO asked that the two Mediterranean nations be admitted to the defense system.

## Greek Politics

Will Greece have a strong, stable government in the months ahead? This question is on the lips of many Greek citizens as they study the results of their recent national elections. There were some 15 or more political parties in the race for parliamentary seats, and no single group gained the necessary majority to set up a government.

The question of who will lead Greece when Premier Sophocles Venizelos' government leaves office next month is still undecided as we go to press. A number of observers believe the new Premier may be Marshal Alexander Papagos. His Greek Rally Party gained the largest number of popular votes in the recent elections. The marshal, who is a military hero, is credited with having whipped a formerly demoralized Greek Army into top fighting trim during the struggle against Communist rebels in 1949.

Papagos' political enemies accuse

the military leader of wishing to set up a dictatorship in Greece. Supporters of the marshal strongly deny this charge. They declare that Papagos has no ambition in life other than to make his country strong, prosperous, and democratic.

## New Election Laws?

Congressional and Presidential candidates may find new laws governing their campaigns for election in November, 1952, if Senator Guy Gillette has his way. The Iowa Senator, who heads a Senate committee which is now investigating campaign practices, recently proposed some changes in the nation's election laws.

Senator Gillette wants strong legislation to regulate the spending of campaign funds by political candidates. Under existing rules, an office-seeker is not required to submit a complete list of his campaign expenses to election officials.

Moreover, the Democratic Senator feels that a rule should be adopted that would prohibit the use of campaign material which may "slander" another candidate's character. At the present time, it is difficult to limit the type of printed or spoken statements that may be used during an election race.

## Recent Appointments

Some of the top government officials appointed by President Truman recently are already busily at work in their new jobs while others are preparing to take over their posts in the days ahead. The new appointments, some of which must still be confirmed by the Senate, include Defense Secretary Robert Lovett (see Personality, page 3), and the following persons:

**William Foster.** The director of this country's European aid program, Foster has been named to become Defense Secretary Lovett's right-hand man as Deputy Secretary. The 54-year-old former businessman held a number of important government posts during World War II and in the post-war years.

**Chester Bowles.** A former Connecticut Governor, Chester Bowles has been appointed U. S. ambassador to India. The 50-year-old Democrat en-

tered public service in the 1940's as head of the World War II price control agency. When he takes over his new post, Bowles will have the difficult task of trying to keep the U. S. and India on friendly terms despite their sharp disagreement on issues of policy in the Far East.

**Loy Henderson.** Asked to represent this country in Iran, Henderson, who was formerly U. S. ambassador to India, will have a difficult job on his hands. When he goes to Iran, he is expected to continue the efforts of Henry Grady, who recently resigned as ambassador to the Middle Eastern land, to settle the bitter oil dispute between British and Iranian leaders. Henderson is a career diplomat, and most of his 29 years of service have been spent in foreign nations, including the Soviet Union.

**Dr. Martha Eliot.** Recently appointed head of the U. S. Children's Bureau, a division of the Federal Security Agency, Dr. Eliot has been working with children's problems and in medical fields for many years.

In her new job, Dr. Eliot directs important welfare and health projects throughout the nation. Among her many duties, she will encourage states to set up health services for mothers and children; work out plans to improve the care of crippled children; and help fight juvenile delinquency across the nation.

Dr. Eliot is the fourth woman to head the Children's Bureau since it was founded in 1912. Born in Massa-



HENDERSON



FOSTER



BOWLES



ELIOT

ALL FOUR have recently received important new federal assignments

chusetts, the 60-year-old woman doctor taught medicine for many years and worked in several hospitals. She devoted much of her spare time to working on special projects for the Children's Bureau long before she recently became its director.

## An Independent Germany?

"Japan is on her way toward becoming an independent nation now that the Japanese peace treaty is signed. West Germany, too, should be freed of occupation controls." These statements are frequently heard in Germany nowadays, as the citizens of the former enemy country seek their independence.





DECORATED GONDOLAS parade on the Grand Canal in Venice, Italy, after the finish of the city's annual gondola race

Actually, American, British, and French leaders have been trying for some time to end the technical state of war which has existed between West Germany and the allies since World War II. However, because Germany is a divided nation, and because of the constant threat of a Russian attack, progress has been slow.

Nevertheless, in their recent Washington meetings, representatives of the three western countries laid the groundwork for Germany's eventual independence.

Many of the allied plans for a German settlement have not yet been made public. Tentative known proposals call for efforts to admit Germany as an equal member among the world's nations, and to give the German people almost complete authority to run their own affairs. It is believed, however, that the United States, Britain, and France will keep the right to step in if Communists or other anti-democratic groups should try to seize control of the German government.

Germany's leaders are now studying the allied proposals for their nation's future. Meanwhile, some German leaders have already declared the belief that the western occupation of their country may end this year.

### Argentine Campaign

Amidst giant rallies, political speeches, and parades, Argentina's citizens are preparing to elect a President next November 11. Despite all the fanfare of the election campaign, few people are in doubt about its outcome. Almost everyone expects the Argentine voters to re-elect Juan Peron as President for another six-year term.

Because of Peron's strong control over his country's political life in recent years, the chief parties opposing him—the Radicals and the Conservatives—appear to have little chance of winning the Presidential race. Peron closed down newspapers which dared to oppose him. He also influenced the Argentine Congress to pass a law against saying anything disrespectful about the President. This, of course, makes it almost impossible for his opponents to campaign against him.

Moreover, Peron's wife, Eva, is working hard to make her husband popular among Argentina's citizens.

She is constantly working for causes which she thinks will strengthen his position.

### A Stronger Free World

A number of recent developments are adding strength to the free nations' plans of halting the Russians if they should attack.

In Europe, allied military leaders are reportedly making plans to fight the Soviets in Germany if an invasion comes. Formerly, it is said, western forces were prepared to retreat across Germany's Rhine River into France. The rapid build-up of military strength in Europe, officials declare, is responsible for the change in proposed fighting strategy.

While the free nations are striving to put up a wall of strength against a possible Soviet invasion, they are adding new and powerful weapons to their arsenal. President Truman declared a short time ago that we now have under construction weapons which are "fantastic in their operation." U. S. Senators, while recently discussing a huge 60-billion-dollar defense budget for the coming year, added that the new weapons will be "terrible beyond imagination," when they are used in war.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Air Force is working on a new atom-powered airplane. This plane, it is believed, will be able to unleash the new weapons on any area of the globe and return to its base without refueling.

### McCarthy—Pro and Con

Democratic Senator William Benton of Connecticut recently asked the Senate to expel Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy from that body. His request has encouraged other McCarthy critics to step up their campaign against the Wisconsin Senator's method of fighting communism in the U. S. These officials and their supporters argue this way:

"Senator McCarthy has accused individual Americans of being Communist supporters without giving proof of his charges. These people suffered heavily from damaged reputations and other losses even though many of them are undoubtedly loyal citizens. Nevertheless, they are unable to fight back at McCarthy because

United States Senators cannot be sued for libel for what they say on the Senate floor.

"Now, McCarthyism has made many people afraid to give the nation their views on important matters because they fear they may be charged with disloyalty. Unless McCarthy stops his reckless and irresponsible charges against individual citizens, freedom of speech will end in our country."

On the other hand, a number of citizens feel that Senator McCarthy has "awakened" the nation to the dangers of Communist influence in top public offices. Their arguments are as follows:

"The Truman Administration has failed to keep important government posts free from Communist sympathizers. Senator McCarthy is only fighting the battle against disloyalty which should be fought by the Chief Executive, but is neglected by him.

"Moreover, the Wisconsin Senator's campaign against the Communists does not interfere with the freedoms of loyal Americans. His crusade is directed only against disloyal citizens who may do the nation great harm if their activities are not made known to the public."

## News in Brief

India, one of the nations that refused to take part in the San Francisco Japanese peace conference, will make its own treaty with Japan. Indian officials recently announced that they plan to make a separate agreement with the former enemy country as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the technical state of war between India and Japan will be ended, they say, by the time the treaty signed in San Francisco comes into force.

★ ★ ★

Television has joined the nation's civil defense effort. Special TV programs are being shown in theaters in some big eastern cities to train civil defense workers in the latest methods of protecting citizens during an air attack. Now in its experimental stage, the video training program may someday be used to instruct civil defense workers across the nation.

★ ★ ★

The U. S. Army soon hopes to have all troops who fought in Korea's bitter war last winter back in this country. Men on the Korean front are now being replaced by new troops at the rate of about 30,000 a month, General Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, has said.

★ ★ ★

Though the citizens of all the 48 states give their share of money to Uncle Sam in the form of taxes, the people of the six heaviest-populated states contribute more than one half of the nation's revenue. New Yorkers, who pay over 18 per cent of the country's taxes, are on top of the list. The other five states are California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio.

★ ★ ★

The three-cent letter and the "penny" post card may soon disappear from our lives. The Senate recently voted to boost the rates for ordinary letters from three to four cents, and post cards from one to two cents each. Rates on magazines, and many other items too, will be increased if the Senate proposal is adopted. Meanwhile, a number of Congressmen strongly oppose any postal rate increases above the present levels.



TO FIGHT BACK against the Communists, who hinder traffic between Berlin and Western Germany, West Berlin has placed a levy on vehicles that come in from Soviet-held areas. A West-Berlin policeman is shown here collecting the tax from the driver of a three-wheeled truck.

# How Can Iran's Oil Dispute Be Settled?

(Concluded from page 1)



**MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH**, as Iranian Prime Minister, has opposed Britain

Britain pleaded that the company had a lease which was scheduled to continue almost until the end of this century. She protested that it was illegal for Iran to break this lease agreement without British approval. But her protests were in vain.

Iran stood firm, and the Anglo-Iranian company had to wind up its work in that Middle Eastern country. Production in the oil fields came virtually to a stop. The great refinery at Abadan—the largest oil refinery in the world—was shut down. Western Europe, which had been getting nearly half its petroleum from Iran, had to start filling its needs from other sources. So did the British Navy, which had depended largely on Iranian oil for fuel. Production in several Middle Eastern and Western Hemisphere countries was increased, to make up for the loss of Iranian petroleum output.

## Settlement Attempted

This summer the United States government stepped into the dispute. One of President Truman's top assistants, W. Averell Harriman, tried to help Britain and Iran get the paralyzed oil industry back in operation. During the Anglo-Iranian conferences which Harriman promoted, Britain suggested a plan containing the following provisions: (1) Iranian ownership of the oil fields would be clearly recognized. (2) Britishers would manage the industry. (3) Profits would be split 50-50 between Britain and Iran.

This arrangement would mean a great increase in Iran's oil revenue. As we go to press, however, no agreement has been reached. The Iranians object particularly to the proposal that Britishers continue to manage the petroleum industry. The prevailing attitude in Iran is, "No more British control!"

Britain replies as follows: "Iran lacks the managers and technicians that are needed for the operation of oil fields and refineries. Unless the skilled workers who have been running the industry are put back in charge, Iran cannot hope to produce much oil, and she cannot keep the pumping and refining equipment in good working order."

Iran, on the other hand, feels that she can run the industry without Britain's help. She says she can go out and employ foreign technicians and set them to work under her own management.

Britain is still putting up a determined fight. She has sought to keep a foothold in Iran by leaving about 300 Britishers as a caretaker staff at the great Abadan refinery, and London officials have indicated that force will be used—if necessary—to protect them. Furthermore, the London government has put some severe restrictions on British commercial dealings with Iran.

What consequences can we expect if the British-Iranian deadlock continues? In the first place, Britain and our other European allies must count on doing without Iranian oil. So far, other sources are adequately taking care of the demand which Iran used to fill; but, in this period of war danger, the free world needs access to as much petroleum as possible.

Second, both Britain and Iran will be deprived of the revenue which, in the past, they have received from the sale of Iranian oil. Unless Iran can manage to produce and market large quantities of oil on her own, the situation will become desperate for her, because petroleum royalties constituted one of her main sources of government income.

Third, thousands of Iranian laborers who worked for the Anglo-Iranian company are likely to remain unemployed. They may stir up strife that will shake the country.

Fourth, Iran's neighbor on the north—the Soviet Union—may seek in one way or another to take advantage of the confusion and get control of Iran. If she does so, our own nation will have to make a fateful decision. Either we will have to block the Kremlin, at the risk of all-out war, or we shall have to stand aside and let the Soviet Union gain Iran as a valuable prize.

There are two reasons why Russia wants Iran. One, of course, is oil. Because of the transportation difficulties which Iran's mountains and deserts present, the Soviet Union

might not be able to make immediate use of the Middle Eastern country's rich petroleum fields, but eventually they could strengthen Russia immensely.

Furthermore, Moscow is interested in Iran's strategic location, between Russia and the Indian Ocean. If the Soviet Union controlled Iran—a country larger than Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado combined—then Russian-dominated territory would stretch completely across western Asia from the Arctic almost to the tropics.

If Russia wants to risk all-out war, she might send her armies into Iran on the pretext that British "interference" in this neighboring country threatens Soviet security. Or she might begin by promoting a Communist revolt inside Iran's borders. If she desires to take this second course, there are two big factors working in her favor:

(1) The turmoil and emotion that have been stirred up by the Anglo-Iranian oil controversy. Mobs that gather for anti-British demonstrations and riots can easily be employed to further the Communists' purposes.

(2) The Iranian people's deep dissatisfaction with their living conditions. Moscow knows that vast numbers of poverty-ridden Iranians have no respect for Iran's present government.

Most of the 17 million Iranian people are farm laborers. They work the ground with extremely crude implements, and must give the major part of their earnings to landlords who have no interest in the welfare of the tenant farmers. These workers, who generally live in hovels of dried mud, are plagued by disease, so that it is hard for them to do a full day's work. Their crops of fruit and grain are small in proportion to those that could be raised if good farming methods were introduced. But the wealthy families who own most of



**MOHAMMED RIZA PAHLAVI** is the Shah—or king—of troubled, oil-rich Iran

Iran's land refuse to invest much money in modern irrigation projects, new plows, or other improvements.

The Iranian government, controlled by the rich aristocracy, has done little to correct such conditions. Instead, the country's political bosses have sought to convince everyone that foreigners—especially the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company—are to blame for all of Iran's misery.

The Iranian Shah, or king, is apparently a progressive-minded young man who would like to help the poverty-stricken people of his country. In general, though, he has made little headway against the families who run Iran's parliament.

## Communists at Work

With misery and chaos prevailing in Iran, the Communists are in a good position to build up their power, and they are making use of the advantage. The Communist-controlled Tudeh party, though officially outlawed, is strong and active. Large numbers of Iranians feel that nothing could be worse than their present situation, so they listen willingly to the false promises of Communist agitators.

The United States is making efforts to help improve the situation in Iran. Besides giving assistance in the training of the nation's small army, Americans are helping some rural villages to obtain pure water, destroy insects, and learn better farming methods. But though our aid brings more favorable living conditions to many Iranians, it is admittedly on a very small scale.

Shortly after World War II, U. S. officials gave the impression that our government was ready to spend large sums of money in helping the Iranians to build irrigation projects, construct roads, set up health clinics, and so on. However, the plans for large-scale American aid to Iran have not been carried out. This fact has caused disappointment and resentment in the minds of large numbers of citizens in the Middle Eastern country.

Many Americans contend that if we had started a sizable Iranian aid program some time ago, we could have done much to relieve poverty and turmoil, and thereby could have weakened the Communists' appeal to Iran's common people. According to others, the men who control Iran's government are not interested in their people's welfare and would not cooperate with us or anyone else in trying to raise general living standards.



NEW YORK TIMES



# SPORTS

**B**OB FELLER, 32-year-old Cleveland pitcher, is again showing that he is one of the best hurlers in baseball. His airtight pitching has kept his team in the thick of the fight for the American League pennant. He was the first big league pitcher to win 20 games this year.

Bob finds his success especially satisfying, because many sports followers were predicting last winter that the Cleveland veteran was just about at the end of his rope. For the past two seasons, his pitches had not been causing batters nearly so much trouble as in bygone years. This summer, though, Bob has shown results which recall his early days in the big leagues. Opposing teams have found him a tough nut to crack.

Bob grew up on a farm near Van Meter, Iowa. His father was determined that the boy should become a good ball player. After the evening chores were done, Mr. Feller used to take a catcher's mitt and go out behind the barn and catch Bob's pitches. Later Mr. Feller organized a local team so that his son could get experience in diamond competition.

In the 1930's, reports from Iowa told of a young farm boy who could throw a baseball with blazing speed. A short time later the Cleveland Indians signed Feller. He joined the team in 1936 when he was 17 years old.



Bob Feller

Back with the Indians the next summer, Bob continued to throw his blazing fast ball past the batters. One day he fanned 16 batters, and the next year 18 opponents went down swinging in a single game. On two occasions he struck out six batters in succession.

Meanwhile, Bob was perfecting his control. During 1939, 1940, and 1941 he averaged 25 wins a season. Then he gave up baseball for four years while serving in the Navy during World War II.

Bob went into the Navy originally as a physical instructor, but he wanted action with the fighting forces. Eventually he was transferred to the Pacific where he saw plenty of fighting.

When he came back, he could no longer throw his fast ball for nine full innings, but he had developed a crackling curve. In 1946 he struck out 348 batters for a new record, but a year or two later he seemed to lose some of his mound skill. He was "all washed up," critics said.

Bob's hurling this season has proved how wrong those critics were. His comeback this summer included the third no-hit game of his career. Few pitchers have achieved such a record.

Bob has a number of interests outside of baseball. He flies his own plane and likes boating. Not long ago he bought a tract of land in Texas. When his playing days are over, he may settle down there with his wife and two sons.



A PERFECT HIGHWAY sometimes causes accidents by giving motorists a false feeling of security. Good roads are no substitute for careful driving.

Fact and Opinion from . . .

## Newspapers and Magazines

(The views expressed in this column are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

**"Hazards on a Perfect Highway,"** editorial comment in *Kansas City Star*.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike is an almost perfect highway. It eliminates the worst hazards of the old-fashioned two-lane roads, yet its rate of traffic fatalities is above the national average for all types of rural highways. Why?

The generally accepted reason is the driving ease of the perfect road. The car seems to drive itself. Drivers sit back and let her go. Obviously the invitation to speed is a big factor in the accidents.

The turnpike creates a false sense of security. Some people are better drivers when they keep their minds on congested highways. For them the turnpike is too easy. They become careless.

The modern express highways can make driving safe as well as efficient and comfortable. But people who can't stand easy, luxurious driving had better adjust themselves or keep to the old-fashioned roads.

**"Power Revolution on the Farm,"** by Claude R. Wickard, U. S. Rural Electrification Administrator, *New York Times Magazine*.

Sixteen years ago, nine out of ten farms in the United States were without electricity. Coal-oil lamps and wood-burning stoves were used widely. There was no refrigeration, running water, or indoor plumbing. Wood had to be sawed by hand. Farmers milked their cows by hand.

Today nearly nine out of ten farms have electricity. It has changed farm management as radically as the industrial revolution changed the factory. Farmers have the best in lighting, refrigeration, motor-powered pumping systems, and motor-powered tools. Rural power is responsible for a new and better way of life on many farms across the nation.

The Rural Electrification agency, a loan agency of the Department of Agriculture, has helped bring about this transformation. It does not own or operate a mile of line, but it has made loans to promote electrification in many farming areas. The accomplishments of the borrowers as they operate and manage their locally owned power lines are adequate proof

of the basic strength of democracy and the free enterprise system.

**"Russia's Most Mysterious Colony,"** by William Altwood and Seymour Freidin, *Collier's*.

The Mediterranean country of Albania, hidden behind the Iron Curtain, is gripped by a reign of terror. Its people are economically the most exploited and politically the most oppressed of all Russia's puppet nations. Refugees indicate that 85 per cent of the people hate the Soviet-dominated regime, yet open resistance has all but died out because of savage retaliation by the ruling gang.

Is there any hope that the nation will be liberated? The big question mark is Tito, the ruler of adjoining Yugoslavia. If Tito, who is on the outs with Russia, would encourage the Albanian resistance groups, some feel that Albania's puppet rulers might be overthrown. Any such move by Tito, though, might give Russia an excuse for attacking Yugoslavia. Whether Tito will take the risk, only he can say. Meanwhile, Albania's unhappy people wait for better days.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

"A millionth of a second is a very short time."

"Yes, but it's less than that between the time the traffic light turns and the guy behind you starts blowing his horn."

Merchant (to young applicant for a job): "Sorry, we hire only married men." Applicant: "Do you have a daughter?"

"It must be hot outside because Arthur says so." "Arthur?" "Arthrometer."

Doctor: "Well you look much better than I expected." Patient: "Yes, I think it's because I followed the directions on your medicine bottle."

Doctor: "Very likely. What were they?" Patient (grimly): "Keep the bottle tightly corked."

"Did you tell Binks that I'm a fool?" "No. I thought he already knew it."

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

1. They are *cognizant* (kōg'ni-zānt) of the problem. (a) afraid (b) aware (c) weary (d) certain.
2. The two events occurred *simultaneously* (sī-mūl-tā'nē-ūs-lī). (a) one week apart (b) at different times (c) at the same time (d) quietly.
3. A *copious* (kō'pī-ūs) supply of food is available. (a) small or meager (b) new (c) plentiful (d) free.
4. A dictator *usurped* (you-zerpt') the powers of parliament. (a) increased (b) unlawfully took over (c) reduced or limited (d) spoke about.
5. We have an *arduous* (ahr'dyū-ūs) task before us. (a) different (b) easy (c) similar (d) difficult.
6. That is a *salient* (sāl'i-ēnt) feature of his program. (a) outstanding (b) different (c) unimportant (d) forgotten.
7. A *paradoxical* (pair-ūh-dōk'sī-kāl) policy is one which (a) no one likes (b) seems to be contradictory (c) everyone can understand (d) is planned.
8. Their living conditions are being *ameliorated* (ā-mē'l'yō-rāt-ēd). (a) talked about (b) made worse (c) investigated (d) improved.
9. He *waived* (wāvd) his right to a trial. (a) gave up (b) demanded (c) requested (d) valued.
10. They finally *retrieved* (rē-trēvd') the property. (a) sold (b) bought (c) recovered (d) recognized.

**Ultimatum.** Originally from the Latin word *ultimus*, meaning "farthest" or "last." When a country delivers an ultimatum, it makes its last offer to reach agreement. In effect, an ultimatum is a threat to do something—such as break off negotiations or start a war—unless the other party agrees to the terms of the ultimatum.



DARNES IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"After all, money's only a medium of exchange—and I exchanged some of it!"

# Career for Tomorrow

## As a Musician

If you have musical talent you may be faced with this question: "Shall I make music my career?" The decision is a hard one. Success as a concert virtuoso or as a member of a symphony orchestra or dance band has rewards that few other fields offer—fame, perhaps fortune, interesting contacts, and the constant challenge of trying to reach new heights.

These dreams, however, must be tempered by reality. Actually music offers encouraging vocational prospects to only a few exceptionally talented people. Nerve, determination, showmanship, and outstanding musical ability are necessary for success on the concert stage or in an orchestra.

The prospects are just about as discouraging for musicians who want to teach privately. Some teachers attract pupils in bad times as well as in good. Others, apparently as well qualified, have a hard time financially.

The most promising branch of music from the standpoint of a full-time career is that of teaching in the high and elementary schools. Colleges and universities—both public and private—also have places on their faculties for musicians qualified to teach.

If you have musical talent, you should, by now, have acquired considerable skill in singing or in playing an instrument. If you want to become a professional musician, you should continue your training while you are in high school. From high school on your education will depend upon how you want to use your music.

If you are interested in a career on the concert stage or with a symphony orchestra, you should, very soon, arrange for the one big test which will determine whether or not to go on with serious study—you should arrange to play or sing for a qualified musician in concert or symphony work. A musician who has already reached the top can tell very quickly whether or not your talent is exceptional. Your teacher can probably help you find a musician willing to judge your ability.

If you pass this hurdle and want to do concert work, you must plan to study with private instructors in one of the larger musical centers of the country. To work toward a place in a symphony orchestra, you can study with outstanding private instructors or you can take work at a conservatory or school of music. Right now you can try to join a trio, quartet, or symphony, even though the members are amateurs. Experience in group playing is as important as individual instruction for symphonic players.

There is no set educational pattern to follow in preparing yourself for a place in a dance band. If you are likely to reach a top position in this field, you have probably already begun to develop a distinctive style. You can, if you want, study with private teachers or in school. Your real professional training will begin, though, when you land a place with an orchestra.

The preparation required for teaching follows more orthodox lines. If



you want to teach in a public school or in a college or university, you should study music either at a college or at a conservatory. You may also want to spend a year or so taking private instruction. Formal education is not so essential if you plan to teach privately; but you want to get the best training possible.

The incomes of musicians vary a great deal. Widely known concert artists may receive very high fees for performances. Musicians in orchestras earn from \$50 to \$150 a week. Music teachers in schools make from \$1,800 to \$4,500 a year. The head of the music department in a university may earn \$5,000 or more a year.

A booklet entitled "Occupational Guide, Professional Musicians" can be obtained from the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, Employment Service Division, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan. The booklet costs 25c. It is chiefly concerned with conditions in Detroit, but would be useful to young musicians everywhere.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS

## Study Guide

### Industrial Peace

1. Why is it vitally important at this time for the nation to have a satisfactory means of preventing the work stoppages that result from industrial disputes?
2. What provisions are made in the Taft-Hartley Act for dealing with strikes that affect the national health or safety?
3. Why have union leaders opposed these provisions of the law?
4. What do supporters of the law say in reply?
5. What power does the President have when a work stoppage is threatened in the railway industry? Has President Truman ever used this power?
6. List the arguments made by those who think the President should have the same power in relation to other industries.
7. Give the arguments against such a proposal.

### Discussion

1. In general, do you think the Taft-Hartley law is fair or unfair to labor? Give reasons.
2. What powers do you think the President should have to act when work stoppages threaten to develop in industries that are vital to defense production? Explain.

### Iran

1. Describe the role that Britain played in the development of Iran's oil resources.
2. Why did the Iranians become dissatisfied with the way in which their nation's petroleum wealth was being handled?
3. What steps has Iran taken this year, as a result of her dissatisfaction?
4. Describe the plan which Britain suggested, this summer, in an effort to settle the oil controversy.
5. List some of the results that may occur if the British-Iranian oil dispute is not ended soon.
6. Why would Russia like to get control of Iran?
7. Briefly describe the conditions under which most of Iran's people live.

### Discussion

1. In your opinion, to what extent can and should the United States help improve Iranian living conditions? Explain your position.
2. What additional steps, if any, do you think the United States might take to assist in the settlement of the British-Iranian oil controversy?

### Miscellaneous

1. What are Israel's long-range plans for combating food shortages?
2. With how many of the world's nations has the U. S. made defense agreements of one kind or another?
3. To what federal post was Robert Lovett recently appointed? Briefly sketch Mr. Lovett's background.
4. Who is Field Marshal Alexander Papagos?
5. Briefly describe the efforts that are being made to give Germany her independence.
6. Why is Argentina's President Peron almost certain of being re-elected in his country's forthcoming election?

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### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) aware; 2. (c) at the same time; 3. (c) plentiful; 4. (b) unlawfully took over; 5. (d) difficult; 6. (a) outstanding; 7. (b) seems to be contradictory; 8. (d) improved; 9. (a) gave up; 10. (c) recovered.

## Historical Backgrounds - - Industrial Strife

WHEN some 100,000 copper and other metal workers walked off their jobs to demand pay boosts a few weeks ago, most citizens felt certain that the dispute would finally be settled in a peaceful way. In years past, however, industrial disputes sometimes ended in violence and bloodshed.

The first big nation-wide strike in the country's history broke out in 1877. During the summer of that year, railroad workers in Martinsburg, West Virginia, left their jobs after their company ordered a one-tenth cut in the employees' wages. The strike spread and in a short time most of the nation's trains were idle.

Because the dispute almost paralyzed the U. S. transportation system, railroad and government officials called on police and military troops to break up the strike. When these armed men moved into the strike-bound areas, violent clashes flared up. Fifty-seven people lost their lives and many more were injured. The workers lost their fight to stop the wage cuts.

About 10 years later, some 340,000 union members across the nation struck without success for an eight-hour working day. One night, a group of workers held a mass meeting in Chicago's Haymarket Square. After a number of speeches were made, the Chicago police ordered the demonstrators to go home.

At that tense moment, an unknown assassin threw a dynamite bomb into the police ranks. Seven policemen lay dead and many were injured as a result of the explosion. A moment later,

the police fired volleys of shots into the crowd, killing and injuring a large number of citizens.

In 1894, another major labor dispute broke out in the nation's railway industry. The strike began at the Pullman Car Company's plants near Chicago, after the company heavily slashed the workers' pay. The work stoppage soon spread to all railroads using the Pullman cars. When President Grover Cleveland sent federal troops to Chicago to break up the strike, a riot flared and 12 men were killed.

Some years later, thousands of coal miners of Pennsylvania struck for a boost in their average yearly pay of \$560. President Theodore Roosevelt did not order the strike to be smashed

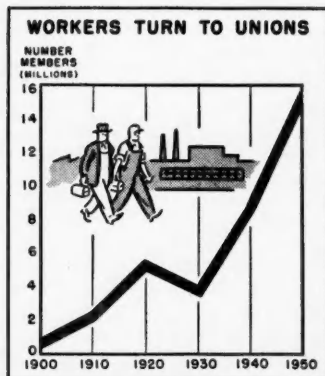
by force. Instead he asked representatives of both sides to meet with him to discuss the issue. The strike was settled peaceably.

In 1919, Boston's policemen quit their posts to strike for pay increases. Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts, gained nation-wide fame for his firm treatment of the strikers—fame which helped him become President a few years later.

In the 1930's a new weapon in labor disputes—the "sit-down" strike—came into widespread use. One of the nation's biggest sit-down strikes took place in Michigan's auto industries in 1937. Army troops were sent to the strike-bound plants—not to eject the sit-down strikers but to protect the union members from being thrown out of the plants. The sit-down strike as a form of work stoppage was declared illegal by the U. S. Supreme Court.

One of the several big postwar strikes occurred in the coal industry in 1946. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, called upon 400,000 miners to quit their jobs until they were given certain benefits by the mine operators. As the country's coal supply dwindled, the national government asked the courts to issue an order for the miners to end their walkout. At first the union refused to obey the court order; as a result, the miners, as well as Lewis, were given stiff fines.

As negotiation machinery for settling industrial disputes has been developed and improved over the years, violence has almost entirely faded from the picture.



UNION MEMBERSHIP has grown rapidly during the last half century